

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification to read as follows:

Page 10, paragraph [0035];

In this case, the first and second passages have a common central axis and are respectively formed in the shape of a tube of annular section, and one end face of each passage constituting an inlet that serves as the leading end while the other end face of each passage constitutes an outlet that serves as the trailing end. The first turning means is composed of a plurality of partition walls which turn in the first direction, helically partitioning the tubular inner space of the first passage, whereas the second turning means is composed of a plurality of partition walls which turn in the second direction, helically partitioning the tubular inner space of the first second passage.

Page 19 through page 20, paragraph [0065];

More concretely, as illustrated in Fig. 2 (a), four passage forming members 45a to 45d each having a specified volute-like shape are formed at regular intervals on the upper side of the dividing wall 50. These passage forming members 45a to 45d are convoluted such that the flow of mixed gas 48 turns counterclockwise. As illustrated in Fig. 2 (a), four passage

forming members 46a to 46d each having a specified volute-like shape are formed at regular intervals at the underside of the dividing wall 50. These passage forming members 46a to 46d are convoluted such that the flow of mixed gas 49 turns clockwise. The passage forming members 45a to 45d are provided on the surface of the dividing wall 50 such that, as illustrated in Fig. 2 (a), their first longitudinal ends (on the side of the outer circumference of the dividing wall 50) are located at first to fourth specified positions A - D respectively, the positions A - D being equally spaced at [45] 90 degrees apart. Their second longitudinal ends (on the side of the inner circumference of the dividing wall 50 (i.e., on the side of the outer circumference of the communication hole 51)) are located at fifth to eighth positions E - H respectively, the positions E - H being [45] 90 degrees apart from the first to fourth specified positions A - D respectively in a counterclockwise direction. On the other hand, the passage forming members 46a to 46d are provided on the surface of the dividing wall 50 such that, as illustrated in Fig. 2 (a), their first longitudinal ends (on the side of the outer circumference of the dividing wall 50) are located at the first to fourth specified positions A - D respectively. Their second longitudinal ends (on the side of the inner circumference of the

dividing wall 50 (i.e., on the side of the outer circumference of the communication hole 51)) are located at the seventh specified position G, sixth specified position F, fifth specified position E and eighth specified position H, respectively, these positions G, F, E, H being [45] 90 degrees apart from the first to fourth positions A - D respectively in a clockwise direction.

Specifically, in the gas mixer 101 of this embodiment, the passage forming members 45a to 45d and the passage forming members 46a to 46d are respectively convolutedly formed so as to turn the flows of the mixed gas 48, 49 in opposite directions in the plan view of Fig. 2(a) and turn these flows 48, 49 in the same direction when viewing from each face of the dividing wall 50. The gas mixer 101 constituted by the dividing wall 50, the passage forming members 45a to 45d and the passage forming members 46a to 46d is fixedly fitted in the disk-like space 41 that connects the upward flow passage 9 to the catalyst pipe 42, by a specified fixing means such that the communication hole 51 of the gas mixer 101 is brought into substantial alignment with a catalyst pipe [23] 42 in the direction of the central axis C. As illustrated in Figs. 2 (a) and 2 (b), the outlet pipe 15 for releasing the reformed gas generated in the reforming catalyst layer 12 outwardly from the hydrogen generator 100 runs through

the gas mixer 101 at its specified position. It is preferable that the passage forming members 45a to 45d and the passage forming members 46a to 46d have the same configuration in order that the mixed gas flows in the passages defined by these members at the same flow rate.